THIS EVENING-UNDER THE GASLIGHT

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE. Mr. Joseph Jefferson. THIS EVENING-NACHETH, Edwin Forest

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER.
THIS EVENING-FEA DIAVOLO-TOO MUCH FOR GOOD
NATURE, Mr. M. W. Leffsgwell, Mrs. Fedley Brown.

THIS EVENING TAN LAN OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING TAN LAN OF HEAL PON GIOVANNL-Mine.
Parepa-Kons, Bellini, Rouboul, Baragil, &c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING-THE BLACKSMITH'S WIPE-THREE HUNDRED TROUSAND CURIOSITIES. POURTEENTH ST., NEAR SIXTH-AVE.
DAY AND EVENING—EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, Administratives No. 309 prophery.

SECOND ESTTABLAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN
LECTURE-THE TRACK, The Rev. Robert Col) DAY AND EVENING -Mary Corolina and Leafer

Business Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
STARM & MARCUS, No. 23 John st., Now-York,
Are prepared to farnish Ciab-Houses and private Fundles with Solin SHARR SPECKS, FORKS, and KNIVES, of superior patterns and finish, the

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,

FIRE STANDARD SHARR PLAYER GOOD, No. 4 Mades have. An elegant verlets of Nickle, Silver and White Motal Goods, but the best. Every article guaranteed by our well-established mark.

REFORM FOR LADIES-PHYSICAL CULTURE epplied to the best. Mare, JUNES MANNAUGH, BALS and PATENT ELEVATOR Service Lies and physical plants. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th st. Femiliar Descriptive Circulars. Sold for all Drangists. LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER — The original and only remainst-sarre to kill Reaches, food-Bugs, Meths, and all insect versals. Free from poison, Bepot at BANNER'S, No. 21 Park 198. Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE cures promptly

and thoroughly Fever and Acce, Intermittent and Resittent Frvists. Gire it a trial. Sold everywhere.

AT HUNT'S, No. 430 BROADWAY,
Largest, chespest, and best assortment of Coston Main Works in
the city. Also, made to order at short notice. Phancil Boots and
GAITRIES, of Gain's best Paris make, all sizes. CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of cred, Sparse, support Prince Forms, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Frize, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold Exposition the First Grand Frize, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years.

Warerouns, No. 652 Breadway.

KEROSENE OIL BURNED FROM GAS PIPES,

Affording all the conveniences of Gas at only one-third its price. This is no Naphtha Gas Machine; no machinery connected with it. Inducements offered to become interested in the invention. Parlor J. National Hotel,

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL, PARIS, 1867.

The Hows Machine Co.-Elias Hows, jr.-No. 699 Broadway, New York, awaried, oven EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing-Machines, as per Imperial decree, published in The Moulteur Universel (Official Journal of the French Empire), Theatay, 24 July, 1967. A SHAVER MEDAL, which was the HIGHEST FRIME awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1967, for Sewing Machines (as such) was given to the "Florience," THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINER IN THE WORLD. NO. 505 Broadway.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES, No. 587 roadway. Wanted-Local and Traveling Agents; selary liberal. Send

THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SEND FOR CHCULAR. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 28. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" L Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.-First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
STRINGAY & SON TRIUMPHAN, having been awarded the Prast Grand forth Manas, for American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, this Medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the manimous verific of the International Jury.

Watercoms, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-st.

New-York Pinly Exibune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.
Daily Telbung, 25 cents per line.
SEMI-WELLY TELBUNG, 25 cents per line.
WERKLY TELBUNG, 25 per line. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE TEIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American LIBRA RIES, No. 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, London, are RIES, No. 17 Henrielta-st., Covent Garden, London, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britain.

Cart Gerold's Son, Bookseller and Publisher, Stefans plats, Vienna, is agent for The Tribune in Austria.

C. B. Norton & Co., American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris, are agents for The Tribune in France.

A. Asher & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Uniter den Linden, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Pressia. Prussia.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for This Thinuxe, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

eas letters for this office should be addressed to "Tum Trans-New-York.
t undertake to return relected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEERLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

Dramatic Notes, further particulars of the Dean Richmond Collision, Religious News, Court Reports, the Money Article, and the Markets are on the second page this morning; Ship News, the Crops, and other matters on the third page, and Literary Items on the sixth.

Admiral Farragut proves the maxim of Solomon, that a man diligent in his calling shall stand before kings. Lately, the Kings of Denmark and Greece had the honor of standing before him.

The Treasurer of the United States reports \$340,690,000 as the amount of security for circulating notes held in trust for National Banks. We hear of \$38,741,999 as the receipts of Internal Revenue for Saturday. The total of customs collected in five days was \$3,342,028.

The official vote at the election in Tennessee for Governor is as follows:

Brownlow, Rep.74,484 Etheridge, Dem.22,550 Brownlow's unifority ...51,934. The total vote is 97,034, of which the soldiers (much scoffed at as Brownlow's "stand-"ing army") cast 818-all for Brownlow.

We find no mention of stationery, blankbooks, ice, fuel, carpets, furniture, and various other little items known only to those interested, in the Controller's report of city court expenses to the Constitutional Convention, published in our issue of the 20th. We also observe that the document was not verified.

from the several European countries indicate that the International Congress already represents a formidable power, which is increasing from year to year with great rapidity.

While the French papers are, as usual, discussing the meaning of the last diplomatic note of their Government, and are doubtful whether it means peace, war, or nothing at all, the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Prussia. and the Grand Duke of Baden have made publie addresses, which have, at least, the merit of being so plain as not to be misunderstood by anyone. They all state in the most emphatic manner that the German nation desires to complete its unity peaceably, if no foreigner interferes, but by force of arms if no other course is left open.

The latest sensation, truly speaking, is the production of a letter from Gov. Orr wholly and heartily indorsing Gen. Sickles. He declares that General Order No. 10 was, so far as South Carolina is concerned, an absolute necessity, and that he deeply regrets the course taken by the President and his advisers. He believes that had not Gen. Sickles issued this order, more troops would have been called for to preserve the public records and protect sheriffs in executing civil process at the order of "thoughtless or heartless creditors." It appears that this so-called tyrannical order was, according to the Governor's own showing, an act of condign charity, which Mr. Johnson has uselessly overborne and undone. What has the President to say?

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the separate polling of whites and blacks in Virginia. The Democratic papers repeat that 'Gen. Grant approves the President's sugges-'tion" to hold all the Southern elections simultaneously, and that Gen. Hancock will accordingly fix the first Monday in November for the elections in Louisiana, while Gen. Schofield will recall his order fixing a prior day. Gen. Hancock is mentioned as observing that there is not the slightest necessity for trouble or delay in executing the Reconstruction Acts. This sentiment does not wholly accord with the President's temper. Whether the simultaneous policy will result in more quiet than it is the habit of his Excellency to desire in affairs between black and white, remains, of course, to be seen. We think it will.

Like a true soldier, Gen. Sherman shows, that he believes in war only as a means of peace. His Indian negotiations are bound to disappoint some of the white savages. He has aided the Commissioners to meet with the red men, and has fully seconded their efforts for peace. Three treaties with different tribes have been concluded, and the history of Indian affairs will now, let us hope, proceed in ink and not in bloodshed. The authorities of Montana have, as was foreseen, gone a great way to mar any effort for peace. They have opened a wanton and causeless war upon the friendly tribe of Crows-an act quite in accordance with the vindictive spirit in which the raising of volunteers against the Indians begun in Montana. The Governor who countenances and aids this new wrong ought to be held to a strict

EASY DOWN HILL.

The N. Y. Times suggests that "Mr. Seward's policy" (in buying Walrussia) "seems to be gradually vindicating itself"-the object of said policy being, according to The Times, the speedy acquistion by us of the British territory lying south-east of said purchase, and now, as it were, between our newly acquired and our older Pacific territory. Says The Times:

Gen. Halleck assigns to the post at Sitka Company H "Gen. Halleck assigns to the post at Sitka Company H
of the Second Artillery, and Company F of the Ninth Infantry—possibly 200 men in all. The garrison is to have
commissery, medical, hospital, and ordnance stores to
suffice for å year. A single transport will serve to convey the whole to the capital of Alaska, and unless we
should be threatened with some hostile developments of
a kind altogether unlooked for, the enterprise will barely
involve as much expense as that which grew out of Gen.
Harney's patriotic endeavor, ten years ago, to get possession of the Island of San Juan on the British Pacific
boundary line.

Harney's patriolic endeavor, ten years ago, to get possession of the Island of San Juan on the British Pacific
boundary line.

"The original purchase-money—even if the bargain
had contemplated nothing beyond the procurement
of a station for our whalers and other merchantmen
generally in the North Pacific—could hardly be regarded
as a lavish and inconsiderate outlay. And the maintenance of a garrison two hundred strong for the furtherance of that special object would hardly challenge
criticism on any breader grounds than those of partisan
opposition. The enterprise, it is true, is one of colonization, outside of what have been considered our settled
boundaries. But it is colonization which has so little in it
of political or territorial agarandizement, that the only
jealousy it has ever awakened is a jealousy growing our
of our own sectional divisions at home."

—We did house that we had beaut the last

-We did hope that we had heard the last to these projects of territorial aggrandizement. jealousy of or hatred to "the South;" but this could not well be rendered plausible with reference to the purchase of a quarter of the Arctic Circle.

The Times suggests that we can well afford to pay \$7,200,000 in gold to purchase "a station for he makes an annual payment up to that time. "our whalers and other merchantmen generally "in the North Pacific." But why should we need to purchase a station? Russia has hitherto owned both coasts of that ocean, with all their harbors; she is eminently friendly to us, and there is but the remotest possibility that she will ever cease to be so. Her ports and harbors are open and hospitable to our whalers and merchantmen. Should we again be involved in war, our vessels are safe from attack in Russian harbors; not sc in our own. Why acquire those harbors?

Whither does The Times's principle lead us? If we must purchase and fortify ports in the North Atlantic, is there not even a stronger reason, a more urgent necessity, for buying ports likewise in the West Indies, the Archipelago, the North Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, &c., &c.? Where are we to stop buying, if we live? And then the theory of insurance is unmust buy in the North Pacific, whose whales

The Times exults over the smallness of the force sent to Sitka by Gen. Halleck, as if its each member may at his death be paid a cercost were the measure of our expenditure in tain fixed sum; nor that the number who Walrussia-or, if you choose, Alaska. But we will die is fixed by the law of averages so all know better. Our new purchase has thou- that a strict calculation can be made if the sands of miles of sea-coast, which will soon be calling for mails, light-houses, forts, harbor improvements, river improvements, &c., &c. We have been for twenty years hoping that a time would come wherein we might dispense with the Coast Sarvey; now it has got us by the throat for another century. We give it up. in it, have the faith which would attract them One Million Dellars per annum will not long to its doors. This popular education may be suffice for the running expenses of Mr. Seward's new whistle, over and above any revenue that

may be drawn from it. And for what? The Times thus cautiously unmasks the ultimate object of the Arctic purchase:

The proceedings of the International Workingmen's Congress which was recently held at Lausanne, Switzerland, furnish another proof that the social question is on the eve of claiming a greater attention from the legislators in both hemispheres than has hitherto been accorded to it. The reports of the delegates

"The only power whose political and territorial influence could in any measure be affected by the cession of the Russian possessions in America to the United States is Great Britain. But the Colonial policy of England, of the Russian possessions in America to the United States is Great Britain. But the Colonial policy of England, of the Russian possessions in America to the United States is Great Britain. But the Colonial policy of England, of the entraction rather than the expansion of her authority. However much the Britaish American colonists may plume themselves on the value in which they are held as dependencies of the Mother country, the secret aim and desire of English statesmen has been, of recent years—and is now—to give both the Atlantic and the Pacific Provinces the change of cutting logse from their

leading-strings. Confederation, to the judgment of some persons, may not present itself in this aspect; but no one who has carefully watched the progress of that measure can avoid the conclusion that all the special Imperial subsidies, whether for railroads or for the building and repair of forts, and all the concessions to the Colonial Governments in the way of regulating their own tariffs and establishing postal and commercial treaties with foreign States on their own account, are but parts of a scheme preparatory to their assumption of complete independence, or the formation, on their own responsibility, of such new relationships as they may held to be conducive to their material and political interests."

—Great Britain, all know, has been the

-Great Britain, all know, has been the largest operator in Colonies for generations. Concluding, on a calm survey, that the business don't pay, she is preparing to retire from it gradually and quietly. We, under the lead of Mr. Seward, are to assume what she repudiates. Yet she, as the foremost manufac turing as well as commercial nation on earth, can surely make more out of Colonies than we can. And our purchase from Russia; instead of facilitating the independence of her North American Colonies, seems to us calculated to embarrass and postpone it.

But why should a republic purchase colonies? Why should she pay money to other people for living under her sway? Lord Dundreary, after much cogitation, discovered that a dog wags his tail because the dog is bigger than his tail; so we presume that a "fusion" of this country with Walrussia must be held an acquisition of that country by this; yet, in point of fact, under the democratic theory of government, she acquires us as much as we acquire her. We see no reason why we should pay the first dime for the privilege of improving the harbors and lighting the headlands of North-Western America.

LIFE INSURANCE, AND ITS POPULAR ESTIMATION.

Most of our readers will remember that a chief result of the Convention of Insurance Companies, held last November, was the organization of a Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States. The plan of this Chamber was excellent, embodying as it did mutual consultations and advice among the companies upon all matters referring to their scientific knowledge, business efficiency, and general prosperity. One of its first visible results now makes its appearance. It is a list of all companies in the United States, the number of their policies, their assets and liabilities, and places of business. Such a list would be valuable, merely as a list, if its information were new. But the facts which it embodies were tolerably accessible before the present issue, and no special credit is due therefore to the Chamber for bringing them forward. Nor can the tabular statement of what the companies have done be regarded as particularly impressive. The mind is led to consider the exhibit a view of shortcomings instead of success, and rather an indication of what is possible than a culogy upon what has been done.

The total population of the United States may now be roundly stated at 36,000,000. There are in force, or were on January 1, only 349,322 policies. We exclude foreign countries with American branches, and "Accident" companies. Of this number of policies, New-York, with a population of 3,097,304, issued 153,011; Connectient, 92,135 policies, population 370,792; Massachusetts, 28,509 policies, population 1,221,432; New-Jersey, 27,646 policies, population 489,555; Pennsylvania, 14,271 policies, population 2,311,786. The total population of these five States being 7,490,869, the total of policies in force issued by them is 315,752, leaving 33,570 policies to be distributed over the remaining two-thirds of the population. Of course it will be said, that New-York naturally absorbs a very great proportion of the business of the country, but that dees not account for the condition of life insurance as gathered from these figures; nor for other significant facts, such as that while New-Jersey with her 489,555 people issues 27,646 policies, Masshchusetts, with three times more people, issues less than a thousand more policies.

We believe it to be strictly true that the business of life insurance could be increased twenty-fold by using the right means of attracting the public. The benefits conferred by the system are too little known, and yet they are as important as they are various. A policy of insurance is at once an investment at a high rate of interest and an available security in many transactions. It represents a sum of money, realizable in case of the insured party's death, often larger than could be accumulated by the savings of many years, and certainly larger than the premiums would aggregate if simply placed out at even compound interest. If the death be premature the amount is payable at once, and the outlay to secure it of "our own sectional divisions" in reference may be very trifling. The man who has provided against the contingency of his early Hitherto, we have had to brave the reproach of decease has done a simple act of prudence and being impelled to resist such acquisitions by justice which will be a source of mental comfort to himself, and regarded by his family as a proof of his wise affection for them. Should he desire a provision for his old age, he can, by a plan common with many companies, enter upon an annual income at a specified date, if Should be wish an endowment for his daughters, he can avail himself of a method whereby such endowment will become due. In short, there are, in the very numerous and valuable developments of Life Insurance, safeguards against disaster to children and widows, and means by which many benefits can be realized even during the life of the insured.

Of the manner in which the great truths and benefits of insurance shall be best made known, much may be said. There are many agents, but how are they selected, and how many of them are zealous in the representation of their principals? There are prospectuses, but how much ability do they display in setting forth reasons for insuring and the dangers of neglecting it? There is some advertising, but how much of it is striking and effectfamiliar to a large proportion of society. It is are nearly played out, while her ice is eternal? not seen that a thousand men may combine to pay a small sum yearly, or at shorter periods. toward a fund out of which the survivors of basis of the calculation be large enough, Many people who now regard an insurance company as they would a merely speculative corporation, which may deceive them or fail, would, if they knew how certain the results of insurance are, and that there is no speculation extended very much, and should be. should like to see balance-sheets with statements plain and easily followed, and that companies endeavor to gain customers by offering to the public some training by which their soundness may be proved, and their liberality explained.

Whether the Chamber contemplate this kind

which all the offices could circulate for inthe kind of information which is most useful to them or those whose support they endeavor should be within reach of the Chan, ber, and may be presented in such a form that readers increased.

THE AGE OF COMPETITION. Everybody remembers the War of the Dictionaries, and the impressive appeals which were promulgated to the bewildered public to Get the Best." In these latter days, the lexicographical duel having a little abated, we have the War of the Sewing-Machines, and the War of the Piano-Fortes. The contests of trade have assumed almost the bitterness of religious controversy. "We keeps a poet," said the wife of the proprietor of an Incomparable Blacking, a remark which tickled Lord Byron so much that for some time he was continually alluding to it in his letters. It is notorious that the age has produced no great epical production; and after ruminating for many hours. we have determined that no poet of the day could desire a better subject for twelve books of heroic verse than the War of the Piano-Fortes. We could easily frame an argument. The poem would begin with the customary call upon nine well-known ancient ladies, and one frisky old gentleman by the name of Phæbus Apollo. Twenty lines would follow upon the time when Music, heavenly maid, was young. Invention of the ancient lyre, contests of the Grecian poets, with faint allusions to the contests of Steinway and Chickering. Six lines about St. Cecilia, for which the writer might read up in Dryden's ode. Mention of the fact that Orpheus had no Piano-Forte Description of the Flaying of Marsyas, in which the author might exhibit great anatomical knowledge, for which he would read up in Sir Charles Bell. General view of the History of Music, for which see Dr. Burney, Sir John Hawkins, and the Advertisements of Max Maretzek. This would finish the First Book. Hints for the

ing in the proper quarter. We don't know why we thus indulge in banter. The competitions of trade have already assumed a serious aspect, and resulted in an ink-shed which we may fairly characterize as profuse. The time has gone by when chapmen stood in their doorways crying out all day, What d'ye lack? what d'ye lack?" The modern advertisement has taken the place of this shop rhetoric; and, for aught we know, the fish-wives of Billingsgate now advertise their herrings and haddocks in The London Times. Formerly, it was quite enough for a man to keep his shop, and his shop would keep him; but, now-a-days, whoever would sell anything must make known his wishes by proclamation. It would be ungrateful in us if we were to find fault with this state of things, by which we live and thrive; and so long as tradesn a keep good natured, their ardors and activities are not merely pardonable, but howorable. The old adage has found a new signif cance. The devil will most certainly take the hindmost.

It would be quite frightful, if the explorer were of a lugubrious turn of mind, to think of all the "Wants" which the pages of a daily journal present. So many people out of place and anxious for work—so many emitting a little four-line appeal for employment—so many with something to sell which they must sell or financially perish-so many defending for dear life the excellence and the cheapness of their wares -so many conflicting interests and rivalries apparently desperate—so many deadly antagonists making their worst commercial faces at each other-so many wishing the very things which the following announcement in The Sunday so many other people are burning to furnish- | Mercury: in short, such a general medley and mixture, and crowd of cross purposes! Nothing under the sun that may not be had for a little money except peace, contentment, and happiness! The world a great market place in which we may buy everything-except truth, and honor, and success! Swarms of men mutually dependent upon each other, and all living in a state of chronic antagonism! But this view, however natural to the man

of dyspepsia, or to the man of bilious leisure, would, as is usual with all low and despairing views of human life, be an unjust one. The philosophical truth, we take it, is that if the average of men did not gratify their wishes and find a fulfillment of their purposes in advertising, instead of increasing and rising almost to the dignity of a fine art. advertising would long ago have gone altogether out of use. As practiced at the present day, it has a claim to be considered as an invention or discovery. It is almost certain that those who use it as a means fail only in a small minority of cases to attain their ends. There is only one class of advertisements arranged as "Wants;" but really all advertisements indicate a want of something. which it is for the interest of somebody to supply. But after all, notwithstanding the great success of the system, we hardly think that its prodigious economy of time and money is sufficiently appreciated. A Wall-st, broker may run up and down that quiet and pastoral thoroughfare, with his stock of goods in his hand, and his very presence advertises his merchandise; but nobody can meander from house to house with a large and valuable assortment of anything on his back. When peddling went out, advertising came in; three centuries ago the Infallible Pills and Pain Extinguishers would have been sold from a stage in the middle of a fair. No doubt, if the truth were known, Paracelsus himself vended his panaceas in that ignoble way. We have changed all that, and advertising having made competition possible, we have it in its sharpest, most eager, and most adventurous form. The time has not come for refining and making chivalrous such combats in these columns; and we do not therefore advise our warriors to keep their tempers. The field which they purchase of us is their own for all save immoral purposes; but as we have several small lots in the neighborhood, which we reserve for our own exclusive occupation, we trust that our knightly tenants will not tilt more noisily than is necessary.

Garibaldi has at last published the long expected address to the Party of Action, announcing that the time for the liberation of Rome has come. The King, in reply, has promulgated a proclamation which warns Italians against taking any part in the movement, and threatens with vigorous punishment all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the Papal authority. The movement is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations As far as we can learn from the brief dispatch the royal proclamation does not say that of work we do not know. But would it not Italian troops will cross over into the Papal be well if they induced a combined effort to territory to crush out an insurrectionary raise the business into more prominence than movement. On this point the success or it enjoys at present? There is nothing to pre- the failure of the new enterprise will vent the compilation of an inexpensive manual probably depend. If the Italian Government roate East,

observes a strict neutrality, Garibaldi feels stance. The table before us does not contain | confident that, with the aid of the insurgent in the Papal States, he can successfully carry out his plan. Should the Government, howto gain. The information that would be useful ever, march an army into the Papal territory for the suppression of the movement, there is we believe, no chance for its present success. will be attracted and business consequently It will be remembered that the Italian Government owes by far the larger portion of its territory to exactly the same kind of movement which it now denounces as a crime against Italy and the law of nations. However strong the reasons may be which induce the Government to keep aloof from Garibaldi's movement, the proclamation is an act of base cowardice.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest dispatches say that returns from forty-eight counties show a vote of 77,598, of which Haight, Democrat, for Governor, has tion in that direction, except upon consultation with 42,300; Gorham, Repub., 33,741, and Fay, also Repub., 1,558. If the number of counties is correct, this is a complete return, as there are (or were last year) just forty-eight counties in the State. Assuming the figures to be all right, let us see how the vote compares with that of previous years, and look particularly for that 'Democratic gain" of 26,000 in California set down in The World's exultant table, to which we referred on Thursday:

YOTE OF CALIFORNIA.] 20,601 61,447 62,134 Fortz, Whole Folt. Expeditions, From 1860, 110,221 20,621 *8, 1863, 103,162 64,447 44 1864, 105,975 62,134 42 1865, 59,466 33,221 26 1867, 77,598 35,298 42 this vote 53,365 was for Buchanan, and 36,165 for Fills

Now where are the "great Democratic gains?" Except in 1865, when there was only a Supreme Court Justice to elect, and when neither party put forth its strength, the Democrats have not since 1860 polled so small a vote as they have this year. From 53,365 for Buchanan (not counting their share of Fillmore's vote) they drop down to 42,300 for Haight; a clean loss of more than 10,000. They also lose 1,500 from 1864, and 2,500 from 1863. Let us take the last Gübernatorial election in that State for comparison, and show up once more The World's "lying in round numbers." Here is their remaining Eleven may be had cheap by applyclaim:

DEMOCRATIC GAINS FOR 1807.

The following are the Democratic gains, in round numers, since last Spring:

In Connecticut. 2,000 In California 26,000 In Kentucky 20,000 In Maine. 14,000 In New-Hampshire 5,000 In Montana 1,000 In Verment. 5,000 Total. 76,000 Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly 80,000 votes—nearly one-quarter of the entire popular majority for Lancoln in 1864 in the loyal States.

Substituting the truth for the above statement, we find the following result (taking, as we have said, in the case of California the vote for 1863 instead of that of 1865, when there was no contest):

DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN 1806 AND 1367.

States. 1866. 1847. Gain.
dectiont. 43,974 44,998 834
mcky. 95,579 90,225 loss 5,734 necticat Kentucky..... New-Hampshire... 2,167 30,481 32,648 Raode Island. Vermont.... California.... 10,393 10 42,300 loss. 2,415 41,702 4,386

.268,664 268,254 loss 410 Total.... So it appears, by the actual record, which cannot be truthfully gainsayed, that instead of a gain of seventy-five thousand-we do not count Montana-the Democracy is down for an actual loss. This will do until we get the exact official figures.

GERMAN KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Our constitutional repugnance to what is called Nativism in all its manifestations rests on the assumption that an American citizen is vitation has been extended to Senator Morton. They not a German, nor an Irishman, nor a Spanjard, even though he were born such, but has by naturalization become, to all intents and purposes, an American citizen. Yet we seem to be contradicted and put to confusion by

"AN IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION.—The Germans of our City and State begin to be very active, and their influence upon the course of political events will very soon be strongly feit. But it appears that the bitter hostility which prevailed in former years between the German Democrats and their Republican opponents is fast melting away, and giving place to the consciousness that their interests are after all, identical, and that the safest course lies in combined, united action. To take advantage of this growing connection, and to foster and perpetuate it, an organization was lately formed, which, on last Tuesday, by the election of its officers, entered the political field as a compact hody, promising to exert a healthful influence upon the German public. It is called the "German State Central Campaign Organization," with Col. P. J. Joachimson as President, a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and Supervisor Hermann as the Chairman of its Executive Committee. The object of this organization is in the highest degree praiseworthy. Correspondence has been entered into with prominent leaders among the Germans throughout the State, without distinction of party, to promote, so far as it can, the union of all Germans upon every matter affecting the legislation of the State in general and local affairs. The success it has met with from the State promises well for the future. Eventhe Abend-Zeitung, a leading German Republican paper of this city, favors the plan that its readers and followers should heartly cooperate to overthrew the rule of the Radicals in the State, and thus is assisting in this organization to effect its purposes." AN IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION.-The Germans of ou

-We have nothing to say politically to Germans as such, but we earnestly advise such American citizens as were born in Germany to keep out of the suare here spread for them. Every German who embarks in politics as a German is an argument for an American

The immediate result of the battle of Antietam was something more than the defeat of Lee; it was the emancipation of the slaves. President Lincoln told Mr. Chase that he had made a vow, if Lee was driven out of the loyal States, immediately to issue the Proclamation of Freedom, and he promptly kept his promise. Is it not rather significant that weither the given us the first signs of a season of opera and of opera buffo. A brilliant trifle by Offenbach, acted there for the orators nor the poet, at the recent dedicationnor even the Chief Executive of the United States-made the slightest allusion to this memorable fact?

The Court of Special Sessions, held at the Tombs by Judges Dowling and Kelly, sits all the year round, and costs \$15,514 per annum. The others are open only at stated times, and their expenses are as follows: Supreme Court, \$82,089; Superior Court, \$89,891; Common Pleas, \$53,154; Marine Court, \$36,916; General Sessions, \$44,433. The last named Court paid into the treasury last year \$505 in fines; the Special Sessions paid in \$11,006. Here are some curious contrasts which need explanation.

With Sheridan, Sickles, Hancock, and Grant, all in Washington together, and all applauded to the echo by a grateful people whenever they go abroad, Andrew Johnson is now probably the most miserable man in America.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell University " at the Agricultural Rooms, at Albany, on Thursday, the 26th September, at 5, p. m. A full attendance of the Trustees is desired, as the Election of the Faculty, and other important business, will be submitted for the consideration and action of the loard.

THE MISSING UNITED STATES VESSEL DALE. Baltimore, Sept. 22. - An arrival from Savannah this morning reports passing a large man-ofnd for Annapolis.

William R. Burleigh, delegate to Congress

WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE POSTPONEME, NT OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTION-GEN. GRAN. AND THE PRESI-DENT AGREED ON HAVING THE ELECTIONS SIMULTANEOUS-THE GENERAL, IN WASH-INGTON-THE OCTOBER STATEMEN," OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

onrees, indicate that Gen. Mower will postpone the

ST THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1867. Advices from New-Orleans, through private

election in Louisiana until about the first Monday in November, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever and other causes. From the same sources it is earned that a portion of the Radicals of Louisiana. Mr. Durant among them, desire the postponement of the election, on the ground that the colored voters have not had sufficient political training and culture." In official circles here, however, it is not believed that Gen. Mower will take acand suggestion from, Gen. Hancock, who though absent from the headquarters of his command, has nevertheless, the control of affairs in the Fifth District. Gen. Hancock would, it is understood, acquiesce in the suggestion that all the elections be held on the same day in the five districts. The President and Gen. Grant had a consultation on this subject some days ago. They agree that under the Reconstruction acts neither Executive nor General-in-Chief has any control or authority over elections or registration, but they are also understood to agree as to the propriety of holding the elections on the same day, and that it would be advisable to suggest the same to the several District Commanders, not in shape of an official order, but in an advisory communication, which Gen Grant was expected to send. It is not known that Gen. Grant has communicated on the subject with the District Commanders. Sheridan, Hancock, and Sickles are all still in the

ing that Gens. Grant and Sheridan would attend the opera the same evening. The building was crowded to excess, but neither Grant nor Sheridan was present. Hancock and Sickles were among the audience, and met with a brilliant reception. Grant and Sheridan have been together most of to-day. The latter is here on no particular business, except to more fully understand from headquarters what is expected of him in his new command in the Indian country. Gen. Sickles's demand for a Court of Inquiry into the charges made against him by the President and his Assistant Binckley. has been indersed by Gen. Grant and placed in the hands of the President for his approval or disapproval. Should the Court not be ordered, Sickles and Grant will leave for New-York together about the middle of the week. Gen. Sheridan's rooms at the hotel have been crowded all the evening with callers, mostly military men on duty here. He and Sickles are to be serenaded to-morrow evening by various parts of the Grand Army of the Republic in

city. It was announced in papers of yesterday even-

the District of Columbia. The statement of the public debt for the month of September will not probably show much, if any, decrease in the Government obligations. There are good reasons for believing that there will be a slight reduction in the month of October, but the payment of twenty-five millions of coin interest on five-twenties, due on the first of November, must of course produca a different showing of the face of accounts in the statement of the debt for that month. Upon the whole, it is found by actual facts thus far transpired, and by fair and safe estimates for the coming two months and eight days, that the prognostications of Secretary McCullock about the financial results of the Summer and Fall months, as set forth in his letter! to the Boston merchants, are likely to be substantially verified, with a reasonable prospect that the actual showing by the 1st of December may be very much more favorable than Mr. Mc-Culloch predicted. *

Gen. Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has accepted the invitation of Senor Romero, to accompany him to Mexico. A similar inexpect to leave on the 5th of October. There are fourteen applications on file in the State

Department for the position of Minister to Ecuador. made vacant by the death of Mr. Coggeshall. Among the applicants are Gen. Willich, J. P. Stanton, I. J. Allen of Ohio, and Mr. Lucas of Maryland. No successor to Callicot has yet been appointed.

here are numerous candidates, each of whom asserts that the President has promised him the appointment. Robinson is still here working things. Capt. Moreysschoff, who recently shot and killed Fred. B. Sheppard of Mobile, at Mount Vernon Arsenal, and who, before the decease of Sheppard, was

tried for "conduct unbecoming an officer," will probably be tried for murder by the civil Court, now that Sheppard has died from the effects of the shot. If the civil authorities fail to act a court-martial will be ordered. Gen. Grant has referred to Attorney-General Stanbery certain questions bearing upon the application of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter for the appointment

of a new Board to revise his case, together with a letter written to Gen. Grant by Major-Gen. Pope against the application. Gen. Charles G. Halpine is here, and spent two hours with the President to-day. He humored the President with the story that prominent Radicals

concede New-York to the Democracy this Fall by 50,000 majority. Halpine told the President that this meant 100,000. The President did not attend church to-day, but

received callers up to midnight.

This evening will begin Mr. Maretzek's regular season of Italian opera. Don Giovanni, with Madamo Parepa as Donna Anna and Signor Ronconi as Leoporello, will be its initial attraction. These strong parts will be, therefore, adequately assumed, and the interest of a remarkable production be farther enhanced by Signer markable production be farther enhanced by Signer Bellini's appearance as the Don. For Tuesday evening, Puritani and Penalta are underlined, and for Wednesday evening Othello and the new tener, Paneaul. Mr. Bateman's season at the French Theater will open on Tuesday evening, when the happy rarity of Opera Bonge will be installed and, let us hope, established in New-York.

The Germans at the Stadt Theater have

past week, has afforded pungent foretaste of the Duchess of Gerolstein. It is just a wine-glass full of fine pleasantry, which Gffenbach knows how to distil with the best taste and vim. Fortunio's Lichshied or love-song is the name of this one-act gem. It is the story of Fortunio, a retired sallant and lawyer, who has a pretty young wife, and half-a dozen young clorks, one of whom is her enthusiastic admirer. Valentine. There is a legend among the clerks that Fortunio has possession of an irresistible and priceless love-song which has embled him to win in all his adventures. Having sent the master away on a goose-chase, they steal his song, and rehearse it. The six clerks are transformed into six lovers, all of whom appear on the scene with their sweethearts. Valentine meanwhile singing Fortunio's song to the jangfrau. Franz von Suppées Ten Girls to me Husband has been played as an aftersieve to Offenbach's jeu d'exprid. It is also an effervescent one-act, more fareical and effective, and but slightly inferior in sentiment. Anything quite so good as the Liebshied it does not contain, but its burlesques of military and dramatic music, with a chorus or two, are hearty and capital. The Ten Girls are supposed to be the daughters of a droll old gentleman, between whom and them exists an anxiety that they shall find inusbands. They are represented in the first scene as undergoing an amazonian drill a la militaire, to which the roay old gentleman aforesaid acts as a sort of generalisame, stradd diing a large and daugling sword, which he manages as with the greatest drollery. A single candidate for matrimonial felicity arrives on the scene, and undergoes a course of amazonian terrorism and parental bullying. The ten daughters appear in the garb of various nationalities, and the composer's lively talent for travesty has excellent compass and occasion. The Italian arria, here sung in the most fashionable eestacy and agony of grand-opera by Madame L'Arronge, is an initiation quite equal to the farce is briefly told. The one young man so much besieged by the ten charminely competitively admirable than a mere mutation in pinchbeck of Italian jewelry. The upshot of the farce is briefly told. The on and vim. Fortunio's Liebslied or love-song is the name of this one-act gem. It is the story of Fortunio, a retired

The U.S. Mutual Piano-Forte Association will rive a Musical Soirce to night, incidental to its monthly distribution of planes to subscribers. Particulars in respect both to the Association and the Festival will be found in another column.